

KOZLOVA, L.N.

Age-related characteristics of the excitability of the cerebral cortex and balance of the nervous processes in dogs. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 14 no. 4:678-686 May '64. (PINA 17:12)

1. Laboratory of Comparative Ontogenesis of Higher Nervous Activity, Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Leningrad.

KOZLOV, L.N.

Problem of the development of "extinction with reinforcement"
in the ontogenesis of dogs. Zhar. vys. nerv. deiat. 14 no.5:
820-826 (Sov '64). (MIRA 17/12)

1. Laboratory of Comparative Ontogenesis of Higher Nervous
Activity, Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of
Sciences, Koltushi.

KOZLOVA, L.N.

Method of developing conditioned inhibition in excitable puppies.

Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 14 no.6:1029-1031 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18.6)

1. Laboratory of Comparative Ontogenesis of Higher Nervous Activity,
Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Koltushi.

KOZLOVA, L.N.

Formation and dynamics of conditioned inhibition in ontogenesis
in dogs. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.1:38-46 '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'nogo ontogeneza vysshey nervnoy
deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii im. Pavlova, Leningrad.

PROKHOROV, V.A.; KOSLOVA, I.N.

Stability of the radio receiver of the type of a super-
system in biology. (The name of the author is not given.)
Ja-F 161.

1. Institute of Physiology, A.S. Bogdanovskii Institute.

TROSHIKHIN, V.A. [Troshykhin, V.O.]; KOZLOVA, L.N.; KIYENKO, V.M.
[Kyienko, V.M.]

Further materials on the problem of the mechanism of the ultra-
paradoxal phase. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 11 no.6:707-716 N-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
Submitted June 13, 1965.

RAKHLINA, S.S.; KOZLOVA, L.P.; STRUNINA, Z.A.

Light-fast dyeing of shirting in khaki. Nauch.-issl.trudy
TSNIIKHBI '60 [publ. '62]:163-169. (MIRA 18:2)

BUNIN, A.Ya.; KOZLOVA, L.P.; VINOKURSKIY, S.A.; STETSIN, A.A.

New indicator of intraocular pressure and the results of its use. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.8:189-193'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa (for Bunin, Kozlova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya. (for Vinokurskiy, Stetsin).

(EYE, INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR)
(INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE)

BUNIN, A.Ya. kand.med.nauk; KOZLOVA, L.P.; VINOGRADSKIY, S.A., kand. tekhnicheskikh nauk; STETSIN, A.A.

New indicator of intraocular pressure and the results of its use in preventive examinations. Vest. oft. 76 no.1:75-76
Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.

(EYE, INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR)
(INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE)

ROMANOVSKIY, M.M., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; KOZLOVA, L.P., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Some urgent problems in control of glaucoma. Kaz. med. zhur. 41 no.3:
84-86 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz dispansernogo otdeleniya instituta glaznykh bolezney im.
Gel'mgol'tsa (direktor - A.V. Roslavytsev).
(GLAUCOMA)

RAKHLINA, S.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; STRUNINA, Z.A., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOZLOVA, L.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Ways of increasing the light-fastness of fabrics dyed with
indigosol and vatsol dyes. Tekst.prom. 22 no.2:56-59 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobu-
mazhnoy promyshlennosti.

(Dyes and dyeing)

KOZLOVA, L.P.

Effect of the conditions governing the high-mountain climbing
on the interocular pressure. Inform.sbor.o rab.Geog.fak.
Mosk.gos.un.po Mezhdunar.geofiz.godu no.9:167-172 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Interocular pressure)

(Mountaineering)

NEBAROV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; VLASOVA, Ye.F., inzh.; KOZLOVA, L.P.
inzh.; KULAGINA, N.I.

Use of the water-oil emulsion thickener in printing with
insoluble azo dyes and black aniline. Tekst. prom. 24 no.2:
62-64 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sotrudniki TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Nebarov, Vlasova, Kozlova).
2. Starshiy laborant TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Kulagina).

BARKHATOVA, Z.Ye.; KOZLOVA, L.S.; MINENKO, N.V.; OKULICH, O.Z.

Anniversary of a pharmacist. Apt. delo 12 no.4:94
Пл-Аг '63. (MIRA 17:2)

GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., prof.; ZHUCHKOVA, V.K., dots.; ALISOV, B.P., prof.;
 VASIL'YEVA, I.V., dots.; VARLAMOVA, M.N., tekhnik-kartograf;
 DOLGOVA, L.S., dots.; ZVORYKIN, K.V., st. nauchnyy sotr.;
 ZEMTSOVA, A.I., assistant; IVANOVA, T.N.; LEBEDEV, N.P., st.
 prepodavatel'; LYUBUSHKINA, S.G.; NESMEYANOVA, G.Ya., mlad.
 nauchnyy sotr.; PASHKANG, K.V., st. prepod.; POLTARAUS, B.V.,
 dots.; RYCHAGOV, G.I., st. prepod.; SPIRIDONOV, A.I., dots.;
 SMIRNOVA, Ye.D., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SOLNTSEV, N.A., dots.;
 FEDOROVA, I.S., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; TSESEL'CHUK, Yu.N.,
 mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SHOST'INA, A.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.;
 Primali uchastiye: BELOUSOVA, N.I.; GOLOVINA, N.N.;
 KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.; KOZLOVA, L.V.; KARTASHOVA, T.N.;
 PAN'KOVA, L.I.; URKIKHO, V.; PETROVA, K.A., red.; LOPATINA,
 L.I., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Physicogeographical regionalization of the non-Chernozem
 center] Fiziko-geograficheskoe raionirovanie nechernozemnogo
 tsentra. Pod red. N.A.Gvozdet'skogo i V.K.Zhuchkovoi. Moskva,
 Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 450 p. (MIRA 16:5)
 (Physical geography)

SPERANSKAYA, Ye.I.; REZ, I.S.; KOZLOVA, L.V.; SKORIKOV, V.M.; SLAVOV, V.I.

Bismuth oxide - titanium dioxide system. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat.
1 no.2:232-235 F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

DL 37667-65 EPC(O)/EPC(O)/EPC(O) 10-1/8" x 1/4" DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008116

8/0062/64/000/002/0381/0381

AUTHORS: Andrianov, E. A., Vasil'yev, D. V., Kozlov, L. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of methylphenyl (dialkyl) cycloamethylphosphonoxysiloxanes

SOURCE: ANTSER, *Izvestiya Serbiya Priblitschnaya*, no. 2, 1965, 381-384.

TOPIC TAGS: heteroorganic compound; organosilicon compound; siloxane synthesis; phosphonoxysiloxane synthesis; methylphosphonic acid; alkylchlorosilane

ABSTRACT: The preparation of aryl dimethyl-, ethyl-, or phenyl-substituted phosphosiloxanes was studied experimentally by condensation of methylphosphonic acid with phenylmethyl or diethyldichlorosilane, α , ω -dichloromethylphenylsiloxanes or α , ω -dichloroethylphenylsiloxanes. Dichloroethyl- and dichloromethylphenylsilanes were obtained by etherification of dichloro- or methylphenyldichlorosilanes in the presence of NH_4OH and α , ω -dichloroethyl- and α , ω -dichloromethylphenylsiloxanes by hydrolysis of dichloroethyl- or dichloromethylphenylsilanes with calculated amounts of 50:50 water:alcohol mixtures to give five products, including the new 1,3-dichloro-1,1,3,3-tetraethyldisiloxane and 1,1-dichloro-1,1,3,3,5-pentamethyltrisiloxane. Condensation reactions were carried out with stoichiometric amounts of the components while stirring. The reaction products were identified by elemental analysis, infrared and

Card 1/2

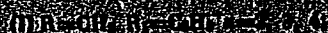
U-27667-65

ACCESSION NR: AP600816

NMR spectroscopy. The reaction of methylenephosphonic acid with methylphenyl- or diethyldiethoxyphosphonic acid proceeds according to the equation



and that with α -w-diethoxymethylphenyl- or α -w-diethoxydiethylsiloxanes according to the equation



to give yields of 70-80% of cyclic products. The latter distilled readily in vacuum, were viscous liquids or waxes, dissolved in aromatic hydrocarbons and hydrolyzed in water. Orig. art. has 3 tables, 1 figure and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut Khimicheskoy Tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 24 June 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF NOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 49784-65 EPF(c)/EDR/ENG(j)/EWI(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Pr-A/P2-A IJR(c) 10
 ACCESSION NR: AP5004374 UR/0353/65/001/002/0232/0235

AUTHOR: Spetsnaskaya, Ya. I.; Reza, L. S.; Kozlova, L. V.; Skorikov, V. M.; Slavov, V. I. 27
 26

TITLE: Bismuth oxide-titanium dioxide system 23

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya, Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 232-235

TOPIC TAGS: Bismuth oxide, titanium dioxide, phase diagram, phase equilibrium

ABSTRACT: The bismuth oxide-titanium oxide system was studied using thermal analysis and x-ray diffraction. The work was done in platinum or platinum-rhodium crucibles. The phase diagram is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Three compounds are formed in this system: $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{TiO}_2 (\text{Bi}_2\text{TiO}_5)$, $2\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{TiO}_2 (\text{Bi}_4\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_{12})$ and $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{TiO}_2 (\text{Bi}_2\text{Ti}_4\text{O}_{11})$. All of these compounds melt in an incongruent manner: Bi_2TiO_5 at 865°C , $\text{Bi}_4\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_{12}$ at 1210°C and $\text{Bi}_2\text{Ti}_4\text{O}_{11}$ at 1275°C . At 670°C $\text{Bi}_4\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_{12}$ undergoes a reversible phase transition. According to thermal analysis data the other two compounds undergo no conversions in the investigated temperature region.

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L 49784-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009374

Bi_2TiO_5 is produced as a result of an exothermic reaction at 830°C . At 635°C a Bi_2TiO_5 and Bi_2O_3 eutectic mixture is crystallized, it contains 97% Bi_2O_3 and 3% TiO_2 . Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of
Sciences SSSR).

SUBMITTED: 23Oct64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NT

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

L 49784-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009374

ENCLOSURE: 01

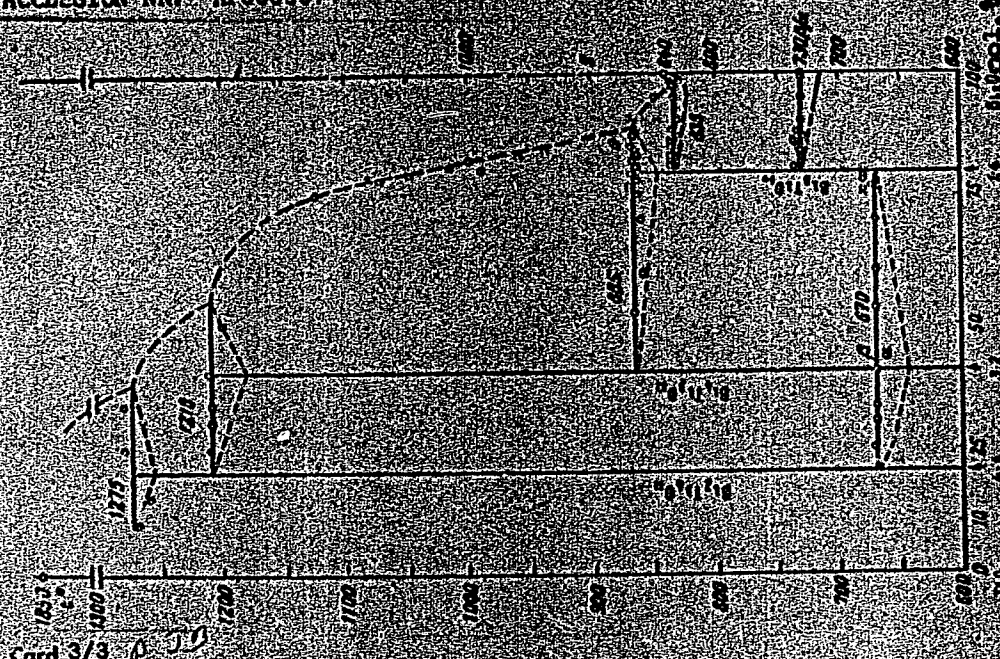


Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the Bi_2O_3 - TiO_2 system.

Card 3/3

L 39032-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6021756

SOURCE CODE: UR/0328/66/000/002/0003/00006

AUTHOR: Chalov, N. V.; Leshchuk, A. Ye.; Kozlova, L. V.; Volkova, T. M.

ORG: VNIIGS

TITLE: Indices of hydrolysis of polysaccharides with 65-90% sulfuric acid at the equilibrium stage of the reaction

SOURCE: Gidroliznaya i lesokhimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1966, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: polysaccharide, hydrolysis, sulfuric acid, cellulose

ABSTRACT: The equilibrium in the system polysaccharides - sulfuric acid - water - products (glucose) was investigated. On a triangular diagram, the system under consideration (H_2SO_4 - water - glucose) is represented by a straight line. Graphical analysis of the hydrolyzate compositions showed that at room temperature this system consists of a solution of the compound $C_6H_{12}O_6 \cdot 1.37 H_2SO_4$ in 62.5% sulfuric acid. The hydrolysis of polysaccharides virtually comes to a halt at a certain concentration of acid and sugars because of the formation of compounds between H_2SO_4 and the hydrolysis products, determined as glucose, so that the true concentration of the latter in the solution drops to 62.5% by weight. The H_2SO_4 -glucose compound is analogous to that formed by reacting cellulose with liquid hydrogen chloride or by hydrolyzing cellulose with 38-50% hydrochloric acid. From the data obtained, the minimum possible specific consumption of H_2SO_4 insuring the complete hydrolysis of cellulose and polysaccharides

Card 1/2

UDC: 634.0.863:547.458

L 39032-66

ACC NR: AP6021756

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at 20°C was determined. It is suggested that the specific consumption of H_2SO_4 can be considerably reduced by raising the H_2SO_4 concentration and the temperature of the hydrolysis process. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *esp*

KOZLOVA, L.Ye.; SHCHEGLOV, A.P.

Possibility of finding oil in Cambrian sediments of the Minusinsk
Troughs. Trudy VNIGRI no.212. Geokhim.sbor. no.8.1963-1971 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

31974
S/081/61/000/023/044/061
B138/B101

5.3300

AUTHORS: Kozlova, L. Ye., Stasova, O. F., Frolov, A. M.

TITLE: Group chemical composition of petroleums of the West Siberian Lowlands

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 447, abstract 23M60 (Tr. Sibirsk. n.-i. in-ta geol. geofiz. i mineral'n. syr'ya, no. 17, 1961, 192 - 201)

TEXT: The results are given, of the analysis of petroleums from wells 1-R and 5-R of the Nazina area and 2-R, 6-R and 7-R of the Shaim area, and also from exploratory wells in the Novyy Vasyugan, and Malyy Atlym regions. The lightest petroleum is that from well 7-R in the Shaim field (sp. wt. 0.8374, viscosity 4.65 centist. at 50°C), while the heaviest comes from 5-R in the Nazina area (sp. wt. 0.8912, viscosity 10.67 centist. at 50°C). Tar, by the sulphuric acid method, varies between 13.0 and 28.0%, asphaltenes between 0.29 and 0.74%. Sulphur content is low, 0.26 - 0.46%. Fractions obtained up to 500°C are given, together with the analyses of these cuts. The petroleums were found to contain quite a lot of paraffins, and belong

Card 1/2

31974

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Group chemical composition of...

to the methane-naphthenic-aromatic group. They differ in chemical composition and, apparently, also in genesis, from the two other petroleum of the same region which have already been investigated (4-R of the Berezovo and 1-R of the Kolpashevo areas). In composition the mezozoic petroleum obtained in Western Siberia are very similar to the upper Paleozoic ones of the Second Baku. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

CHISTOSERDOV, V. G.; KOZLOVA, M. A.

"Peculiarities of crystallization of glass in the state of deep supercooling."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,
16-21 Mar 64.

L 11849-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(b) WH/GS

ACC NR: AT6000509

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0380/0382

AUTHOR: Chistoserdov, V. G.; Kozlova, M. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Some unique features of glass crystallization at temperatures near t_g

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya, Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 380-382

TOPIC TAGS: catalyzed crystallization, silicate glass, glass property, electron microscopy, crystallization

ABSTRACT: By means of electron microscopy the authors investigated the glass crystallization process from a temperature of about t_g and higher on samples the composition of which is near the triple eutectic point in the cordierite field of the $SiO_2-Al_2O_3-MgO$ system with some admixtures of TiO_2 (transparent, weakly yellow, $t_g = 720 \pm 10^\circ C$). An analysis based on the data from the thermal processing of the initial glass, the differential thermal analysis curves, and the electron microscope showed that with an increase in temperature there is no further growth of the primary formations appearing at temperatures 60—80°C above t_g , but they become rather reoriented and joined into aggregates. The orientation angles of

Card 1/2

L 11849-66

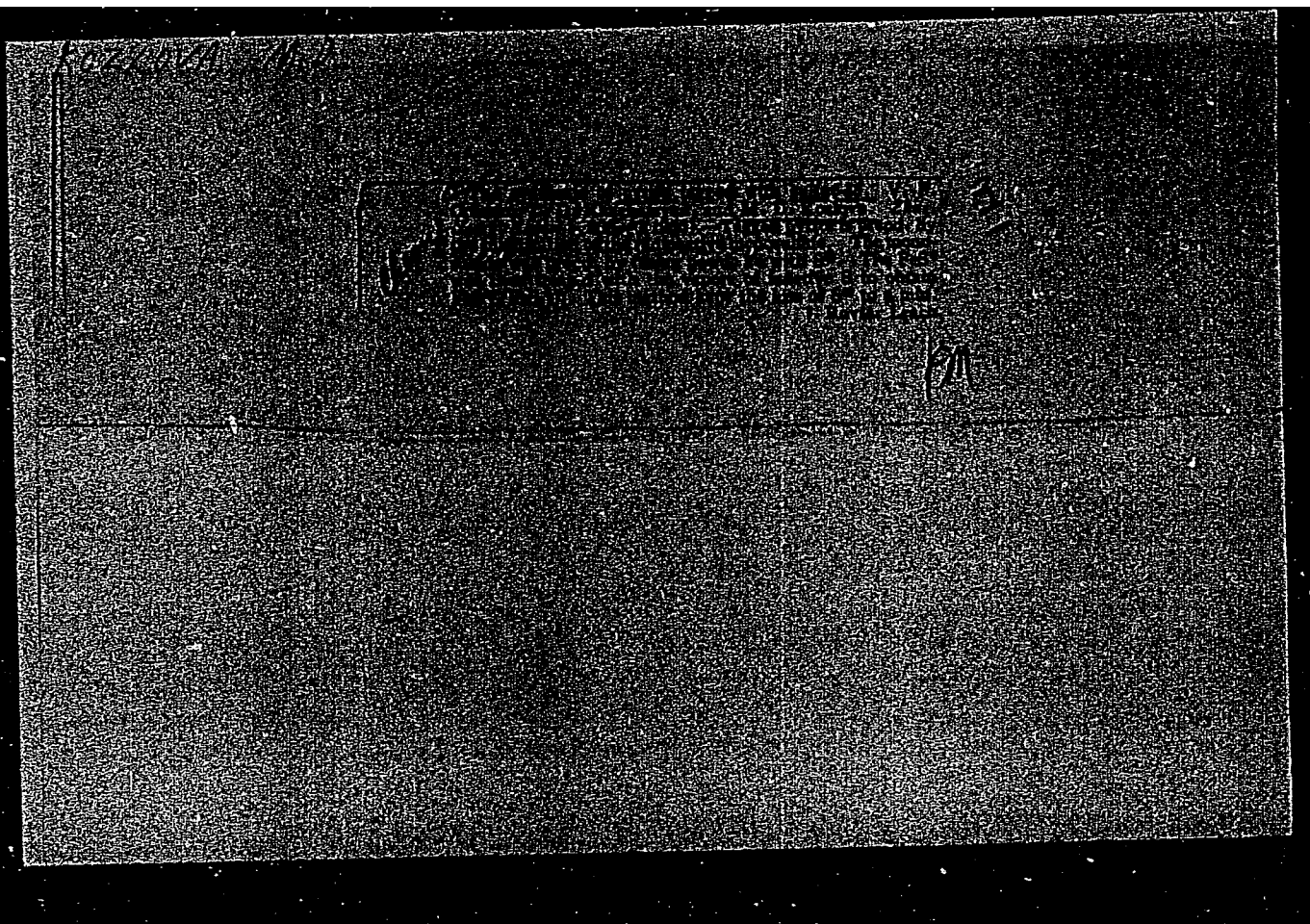
ACC NR: AT6000509

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adjacent aggregates may be entirely different; this can be explained by the polarity of the primary formations. The production of the primary formations is greatly induced by the presence of Tl compounds exhibiting large polarization moments. In the absence of such compounds the crystallization begins on the surface and is rigorously oriented towards it. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 22May65

Card 2/2^{1w}



KOZLOVA, M.D.; LEVIN, V.I.

Extraction of carrier-free silver from hydrochloric solutions by tributyl phosphate. Part 3: Effect of chloride-ion concentration. Radiokhimiia 7 no.5:534-538 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

KOZLOVA, M.D.; LEVIN, V.I.

Carrier-free extraction of silver from hydrochloric solutions by tributyl phosphate. Part 1: Solvation of silver and hydrochloric acid in the organic phase. Comparative method of studying solvation in extraction. Radiokhimiia 7 no.4: 430-436 '65.

Carrier-free extraction of silver from hydrochloric solutions by tributyl phosphate. Part 2: Effect of hydrogen-ion concentration. Ibid.:437-442 (MIRA 18:8)

LEVIN, V.I.; KOZLOVA, M.D.; MALININ, A.B.

Preparation of silver-111 without a carrier. Formation of ^{111}Ag
and $^{110\text{m}}\text{Ag}$ in the neutron irradiation of palladium. Radiokhimiia
7 no.6:673-677 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

L 34615-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6026572

SOURCE CODE: UR/0186/65/007/006/0673/0677

AUTHOR: Levin, V. I.; Kozlova, M. D.; Malinin, A. B.

28
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Obtaining silver-111 with a carrier. Formation of Ag sup 111 and Ag sup 110m by irradiating palladium with neutrons

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 673-677

TOPIC TAGS: neutron irradiation, palladium, silver, chromatography, chemical purity, isotope

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for obtaining silver-111 without a carrier from neutron-irradiated palladium. The method is based on the use of extractive chromatography in a column containing an inert carrier (Ftoroplast-4, covered with a tributylphosphate film). The silver-111 preparation obtained under this method contains about 0.015-0.025% silver-110m (at the moment of completion of irradiation). No other radioactive impurities were detected. It was shown that the impurity of the long-lived silver isotope is produced by a chain of nuclear reactions. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas. [JPRS: 36,455]

SUB CODE: 20, 07 / SUBM DATE: 30May65 / ORIG REF: C05 / OTH REF: 003

UDC: 539.172.4:546.57.02.111

Card 1/1-10

KOZLOVA, M.F.

KOZLOVA, M.F.; KOKOREV, V.A.

Efforts to improve worker qualifications. Tekst.prom. 17 no.9:10-11
S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Direktor Instituta usovershenstvovaniya rukovodyashchikh i
inzhenernotekhnicheskikh rabotnikov (for Kozlova). 2. Dekan
fakul'teta Instituta usovershenstvovaniya rukovodyashchikh i
inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov (for Kokorev).
(Textile industry) (Industrial management)

KOZLOVA, M. F.

Nurses and Nursing

Care of patients affected by bacillary dysentery. Med.sestra, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

KOZLOVA, M.F., meditsinskaya sestra (Bryansk).

Role of the general blood analysis. Med.sestra no.5:21-26 My '53.
(MLRA 6:5)
(Blood--Analysis)

DOTSENKO, T.K.; SURCHAKOV, A.V.; BELIAYEVA, A.M.; KOROTOVSKAYA, N.T.;
GOLUBYATNIKOV, F.I.; KOZLOVA, M.F.

Use of new insecticides in controlling synanthropic flies
in nonisolated sectors. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:355-
359 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Kuybyshevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. K.P. Vasil'yev),
Gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy
vrach A.A. Galaktionova, zav. parazitologicheskim otdelom
N.T. Korotovskaya) i Gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii (zav.
M.F. Kozlova).
(FLIES--EXTERMINATION) (INSECTICIDES)

KOZLOVA, M. G.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences at
the Institute of the People of Asia

"The Social and Governmental Order of Burma on the Eve of the British Conquest."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

VOINOV, M.S.; KIRILLOV, G.N.; KOZLOVA, M.M.; CHZHAO, A.Ye. [Chao, A.E.];
ABRIKOVA, F.S., red.; AMBARTSUMYAN, Z.N., red.; VASILYEVSKAYA,
V.A., red.; DROZDOVA, N.N., red.; ZHAK, D.K., red.; KESSENIKH, V.N.,
red.; KOPLOVA, G.I., red.; LEVASHEVA, Z.P., red.; SMIRNOVA, B.A.,
red.; TIMOSHENKO, G.G., red.; KHRANKOVA, A.A., red.; KHELEMSKAYA,
L.M., tekhn. red.

[Catalog for district libraries] Katalog raionnoi biblioteki.
Sec.63. [Agriculture] Sel'skoe khoziaistvo. Izd.3., dop. 1
perer. Moskva, 1957. 163 p. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Agriculture)

VADIKOVSKAYA, L.M.; VOINOV, M.S.; KIRILLOV, G.N.; KOZLOVA, M.M.;
CHZHAO, A.Ye.; SADOV'YEV, A.F., red.; VASIL'YEVA, L.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Animal husbandry; a recommended list of literature]
Zhivotnovodstvo; rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury.
Moskva, 1959. 241 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Stock and stockbreeding)

KAPLAN, S.Ye.; CHEZHAO, A.Ye.; KOZLOVA, M.M., red.; ZHURAVLEV, A.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Farm mechanization and electrification; recommended literature]
Mekhanizatsiia i elektrifikatsiia sel'skogo khoziaistva; rekom-
mendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Moskva, 1960. 112 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Farm mechanization)
(Bibliography--Electricity in agriculture)

KOZLOVA, M.M., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "^{On}~~Concerning~~ the method⁶ of th selection of canker-resistant varieties of potatoes." Mos, 1959, 18 pp (Min of Agr RSFSR. Goskiz Agr Inst) 150 copies (KL, 36-59, 117)

- 65 -

VADIKOVSKAYA, L.M.; KIRILLOV, G.N.; KOZLOVA, M.M.; CHZHAO, A.Ye.;
TYUTCHEVA, F.M., red.; TSVETAYEVA, Ye.M., red.; POLESITSKAYA,
S.M., tekhn.red.

[Plant growing; recommended literature] Rasteniievodstvo;
rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Moskva, M-vo kul'tury
RSFSR, 1960. 245 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Agriculture)

KOZLOVA, M.M. ; RYL'SKAYA, P.A.

Use of polyacrylamide in the coagulation of paper. Bum.prom.
35 no.9:26-27 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Poninkovskiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat.
(Paper) (Acrylamide)

SLOBODYANYUK, V.Ye.; KOZLOVA, M.M.

High-yield straw pulp. Bum.prom. 37 no.9:24-25 S '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom Poninkovskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata (for Slobodyanyuk). 2. Rukovoditel' nauchno-issledovatel'skoy gruppy Poninkovskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata (for Kozlova).

(Straw) (Paper industry)

KOZLOVA, M. N.

"System of Feeding Winter Wheat on Leached-Out Chernozem." Cand Agr Sci, Voronezh Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education, Voronezh, 1954. (KL, No 16, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

KOZLOVA, M. N., Eng.

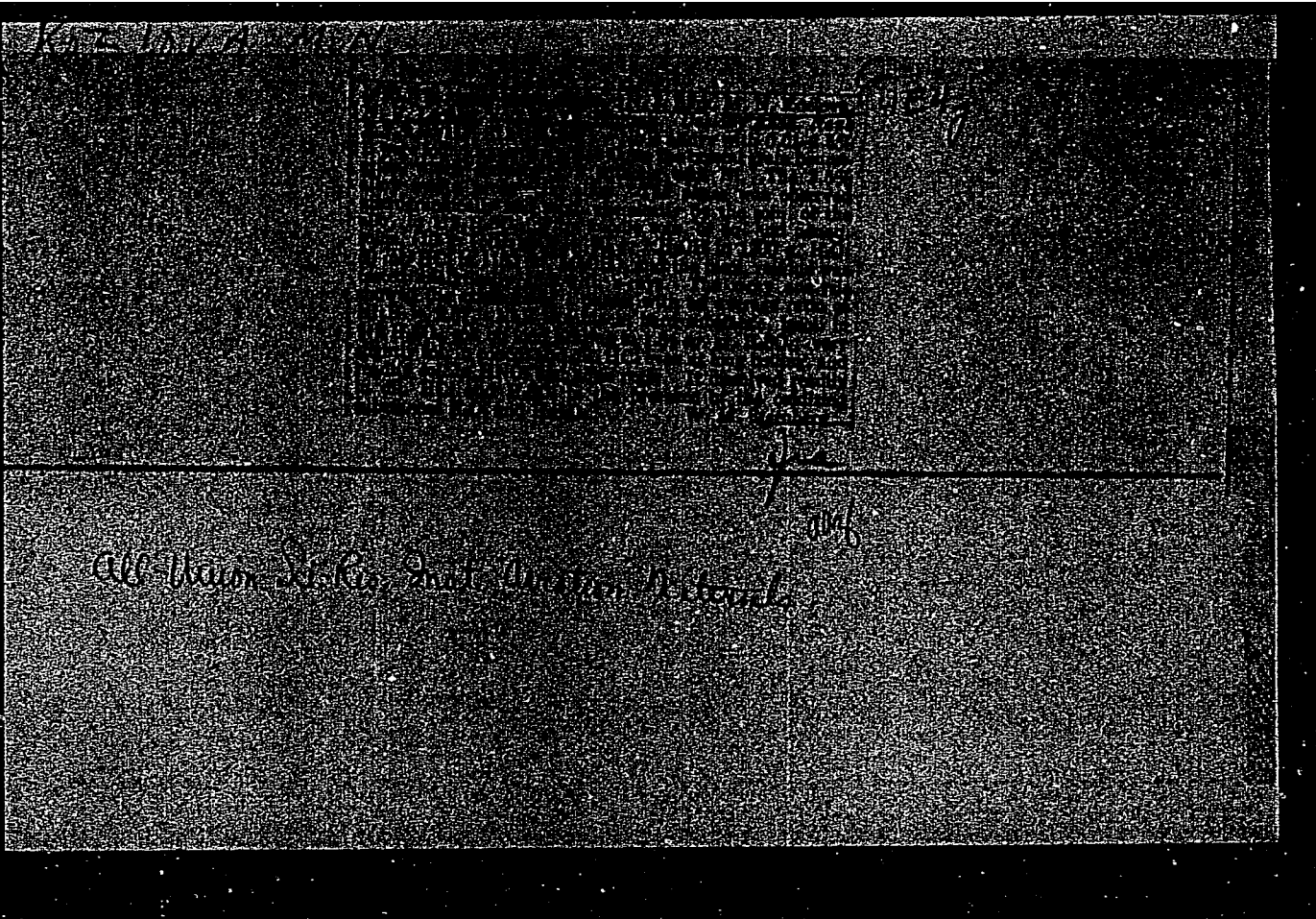
Electrodes

Introducing the mechanization of electrode production. Avtog. delo, 23, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KOZLOVA, M.N.; LASHKO, N.F.

Binary carbides containing silicon. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.11:
2517-2519 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Carbides) (Silicon) (Alloys)



18(3), 5(4)
AUTHORS:

Blok, N. I., Kozlova, M. N., Lashko, N. F., SOV/32-24-11-4/37
Andreyeva, A. G.

TITLE:

Phase Analysis of Nitrided Steels (Fazovyy analiz azo-
tirovannykh staley)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 11,
pp 1315 - 1319 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

To study the many kinds of corrosion resistance of
nitrided surfaces of rust-resistant steels an ana-
lytical method was developed, and the phases and the
distribution of the alloyed elements were investigated.
The experiments were carried out on 25Kh18N8V2 steel,
with the participation of N.M.Rudneva, chief engineer.
X-ray structural analysis showed two phases on the
surface of the nitrided layers: the Fe_2N type with a
hexagonal crystal lattice and the CrN type with
a cubic lattice. The phases could best be separated with an
electrolyte consisting of 50 ml. HCl ($d=1.19$) and
1150 ml methanol, at a current density of 0.025 Ampere/cm²,
a temperature of -5° to -10° , and over a duration

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Phase Analysis of Nitrided Steels

SOV/32-24-11-4/37

of 20-30 minutes. The anodic deposition consisted of iron carbon nitride, chromium nitride, and chromium carbide. The separation of the chromium nitride from the iron carbon nitride was carried out using the method of N.M. Popova (Ref 2). The nitrided samples dissolved in the anodic dissolution up to 0.035 mm deep. Up to a depth of 0.17 mm the nitrided layer consisted of three phases: the carbon nitride of the iron and chromium $(Fe, Cr)_2(N, C)$, the chromium nitride CrN , and the solid solution enriched with nitrogen and nickel. This layer possessed a positive electrode potential and was highly resistant to corrosion. The nitrides occurred at a depth of 0.17 to 0.22 mm and the layer consisted of Fe_4N , CrN , $Cr_{23}C_6$, and the solid solution. The nitrogen concentration was 0.3 - 0.4%, the electrode potential negative, and the corrosion resistance decreased. In the still deeper layers the chromium content was 15% with only 3% present as the $Cr_{23}C_6$. It showed a positive electrode potential and a high resistance to

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Phase Analysis of Nitrided Steels

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corrosion. Investigations on nitrided Armco iron showed that the nitride phase up to a depth of 0,025 mm consists of Fe_2N and up to a depth of 0,06 mm of Fe_4N . The general content in the nitride phase was 18-36%, while the rest was a solid solution. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 1 reference, which is Soviet.

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18(7)

SOV/32-25-9-10/53

AUTHORS: Blok, N. I., Kozlova, M. N., Lashko, N. F., Sorokina, K. P.

TITLE: Boride Phases in Alloys on the Nickel - Chromium Basis

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, pp 1059-1064 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was ascertained by experiment that the heat-resistivity of the alloys (A) on nickel-chromium basis increases greatly with a small content of boron. Metallographic investigations showed that at 0.01 - 0.5% of B, eutectic deposits of the boride phase occur at the grain boundaries. A method for the phase analysis of such (A) was elaborated, in which the boride phases are separated electrolytically. The phases separated were subjected to X-ray structural investigations and chemical analyses. N. M. Rudneva, Ye. A. Vinogradova, and K. V. Smirnova took part in the experimental part of the work. (A) of the type EI473 (up to 0.23% B) (I), cast alloys ZhSZ (up to 0.22% B) (II), EI617 (up to 0.5% B) (III), and the combined (A) ZhSZ (IV) (Table 1) were used. For the quantitative separation of the boride phases the following anhydrous electrolyte was the most suitable; 50 ml HCl (1.19), 100 ml glycerin and 1050 ml methanol (Ref 2). Electrolysis took

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Boride Phases in Alloys on the Nickel - Chromium Basis SOV/32-25-9-10/53

place for 60-90 minutes at a current density of 0.06 a/cm^2 under ice-cooling. The chemical and X-ray structural analyses of the anode precipitates showed (Table 2) that practically the entire B occurs in the (A) as a compound. Besides, the boride phase, titanium nitride was found in (I), and separated from chromium boride (Table 3) according to the method (Ref 4). Formula $(\text{Cr, Ni})_5\text{B}_4$, or $(\text{Cr, Ni})_4\text{B}_3$ corresponds approximately to the boride phase (phase X) from (I), which shows a tetragonal crystalline structure. A combined boride (phase Y) of the incidental formula $(\text{Mo, Cr, W, Ni})_4\text{B}_3$, or $(\text{Mo, Cr, W, Ni})_5\text{B}_4$ is formed by an increase of the borium content in (II), (III), and (IV). The crystalline structure of this phase could not be ascertained. It is assumed that this phase is a ternary, or more complicated compound. Data of X-ray structural analysis according to the powder method for the two phases X and Y are given (Table 4). There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

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18-9200

27832
S/032/61/027/010/002/022
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Blok, N. I., Kishkin, S. T., Kozlova, M. N., and Lashko, N. F.

TITLE: Phase analysis of surface layers of heat-resistant nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 10, 1961, 1185-1189

TEXT: The methods based on a total determination of the chemical composition of the test layer used so far for investigating surface layers of alloys heated in air are insufficient for studying the processes taking place. For this purpose, the authors elaborated a method of phase analysis in layers, and were able to determine the distribution of alloying elements among the individual phases, their nature and content in each layer. 8 - 10 anode deposits taken by layers and the corresponding portions of electrolyte were analyzed chemically. From another sample anode deposits are separated in layers for X-ray structural analysis. By micrometer and calculation by weight of the metal dissolved, the layer depth was determined as being ~0.005 to 0.05-0.06 mm. Uniform dissolution on the entire sample surface is necessary. A crystallizer holding ~350 ml

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Phase analysis of surface layers of ...

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B110/B101

served as electrolyte vessel. The 45-50 mm long cylindrical sample (diameter 10-12 mm) served as anode. The cylindrical cathode from stainless steel reached like the anode to the bottom of the vessel. The level of the electrolyte was not higher than the anode height. The following materials were investigated: Alloys of the type $\Delta\text{M}437$ (EI437) after 8 hr heating at 1080°C , 16 hr aging at 700°C , and cooling in air; and of the type $\Delta\text{M}617$ (EI617) after 2 hr heating at 1190°C , 4 hr heating at 1050°C , 16 hr aging at 800°C , and cooling in air. Oxidation of surface layers (A) occurs frontally. In deeper layers (B), oxygen diffusion takes place along grain boundaries. Dissolution on the surface is sufficient for A; dissolution must penetrate deeper for B in order to obtain satisfactory results of analysis. The dissolution was performed with electrolytes 18 (10 g $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and 10 g citric acid in 1200 ml H_2O) and 81 (5% solution of hydrochloric acid in CH_3OH). In 18, the α' -phase, oxides and carbides, in 81 oxides and carbides are separated. Phase separation in layer I takes place by means of 0.05 a/cm^2 and 18. Layer II (oxides and solid solution

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Phase analysis of surface layers of ...

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B110/B101

poor in alloying elements) is not dissolved at EI617, and only selectively at EI437. When operating with 18, the boundary between layers II and III may be determined owing to the appearance of the α' -phase in the anode deposit. Layer II of EI617 is dissolved in 81 under continuous control of the solubility in 18. For this purpose, the analytically weighed sample is immersed in 18 and, unless it dissolves here, it is dissolved for ~10 min in 81, the deposit is removed, dried, weighed, and the cycle is repeated up to dissolution and separation of the α' -phase in 18. Layer III consisting of solid solution (poor in alloying elements) and α' -phase on the basis of $Ni_3(Al,Ti)$, as well as layer IV of initial alloying composition, are dissolved in 18. The anode deposit separated in 18 and 81 (layer II, EI617) is filtered off and washed out with 0.2% electrolyte solution up to negative Ni^{2+} reaction. Electrolyte and rinsing water are united, evaporated, filled up to 200-250 ml; 50 ml of it is mixed with 10 ml H_2SO_4 (1.84) and heated. H_2O_2 is added to the dark-brown liquid obtained. It is heated up to destruction of H_2O_2 , filled up to 100 ml, and the elements are determined. Anode deposit I is molten with $KHSO_4$, the

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Phase analysis of surface layers of...

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B110/B101

melt is dissolved in 5% H_2SO_4 , and filled up to 200-250 ml. According to X-ray structural and chemical analyses, layer I (up to 0.005 mm depth) is strongly enriched with Cr, Al, and Ti. It consists of Me_2O_3 (Cr_2O_3 , Al_2O_3 , $NiO \cdot TiO_2$) with trigonal crystal structure, the parameters of which are similar to those of Cr_2O_3 . In layer II (in ~ 0.027 mm depth of EI 437 and in ~ 0.40 mm depth of EI617), as in layer I, α' - and carbide phases are destroyed through Cr-, Al-, Ti and C diffusion to the periphery, and the oxides are formed. Layer III is ~ 0.10 mm depth in EI437 and ~ 0.15 mm in EI617. In EI437, the Me_2O_3 are enriched with Cr in peripheral layers, and with Al in deeper ones. In EI617, Al_2O_3 already exists at small depth, which suggests a missing equilibrium state. Gas turbine blades of EI437A (EI437A) operating at $\leq 700^\circ C$, where uniform dissolution was difficult, were tested in this way. Layer I was missing (mechanical wear). Impoverishment in chromium was found down to 0.075 mm. The Ti content of the surface layer was constant. The Al enrichment at a certain depth cannot be explained. Destruction processes on the surface starting at the grain

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27832

S/032/61/027/010/002/022

Phase analysis of surface layers of ... B110/B101

boundaries are explained by deep oxygen diffusion along the grain boundaries. N. M. Rudneva, N. A. Shumilina, K. V. Smirnova, and A. N. Sokolov assisted in the experiments. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

Card 5/5

SOKOLOVSKIY, M.B.; KOZLOVA, M.N.

Provide a solid source of raw materials for the leather industry.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.4:1-3 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Leather industry)

BOKSHEYN, S.Z.; KISHKIN, S.T.; NIKISHOV, A.S.; POLYAK, E.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.G.;
Prinimali uchastiye: ARZHAKOV, V.M.; EULANOV, A.V.; VERTYUKOVA, L.G.;
KORABLEVA; MIRSKIY, L.M.; PODVOYSKAYA, O.N.; SAZONOVA, T.N.;
SOLONINA, O.P.; TITARENKO, I.I.; RINK, L.P.; KOZLOVA, M.N.;
YERMOLOVA, M.I.; MOROZ, L.M.

Aging of plastically deformed alloys. Metalloved. i term. obr.
met. no.5:40-44 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Heat-resistant alloys--Hardening) (Deformations (Mechanics))

S/032/63/029/003/002/020
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Kozlova, M. N., Lashko, N. F., and Sorokina, K. P.

TITLE: Phase analysis of nonferrous alloys

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 3, 1963, 261-271

TEXT: Western and Soviet literature on the phase analysis of nonferrous alloys for the period 1931-1961 are reviewed. The phase analysis of nickel, cobalt, chromium, copper, titanium, niobium, zinc, aluminum, and magnesium alloys, and methods of chemical phase separation in anode slime are described. There are 100 references.

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S/032/63/029/003/003/020
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Blok, N. I., Kozlova, M. N., and Lashko, N. F.

TITLE: Phase analysis of chromium-plated nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 3, 1963, 272-276

TEXT: The method of phase analysis by layers was used to study the phase composition and the general chemical composition of the surface layer of heat-resistant chrome nickel alloys. It consists in the successive anodic dissolution of thin layers whose composition differs by reason of the weakening of diffusion processes with increasing depth as well as in the chemical analysis of the anode slime and the corresponding amount of electrolyte. An alloy of the type ЭИ437Б (EI437B) (Ti-Al-Cr) and a composite alloy of higher aluminum content were studied. Electrolytes with ferrochrome or with metallic chromium were used at 1100°C for 10 hrs. The composition of the surface layer growing on the specimen depended considerably on the composition of the electrolyte. In both cases the surface layer was enriched with bound nitrogen in the form of nitrides and in solid solution due to the effect of atmospheric nitrogen, the chromium

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Phase analysis of chromium-plated ...

S/032/63/029/003/003/020
B117/B186

acting as catalyst. An analysis of the thin layers showed: In the chromium-plating of EI437B with ferrochrome, Fe_2O_3 and Cr_2O_3 are formed in the thin top layer and nitrides, mainly titanium nitride, in those following. The nitride shows a high content of chromium in the layers near the surface. Using metallic chromium, Cr_2N and CrN are formed in the top layers and titanium nitrides mixed with chromium in those below. The chromium content decreases with increasing depth; only pure titanium nitrides occur in the lower layers. The content of nitrides decreases at a depth of $> 150\mu$, and the initial composition and structure of the alloy appear at $\sim 280\mu$. In the chromium-plating of the composite alloy, aluminum nitride is formed besides chromium and titanium nitrides. The original composition of the alloy is only found at a considerable depth. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

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L 14969-65 BPT(m)/BPA(A)/BPP(E)/BPP(b) Pda ASD(m)-3/APETA MW/JD/BN/JD/NLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4048094

S/0000/64/000/000/0078/0083

AUTHOR: Blok, N.I., Glasova, A.I., Konova, M.N., Lashko, N.V., Morosova, G.I.,
Sorokina, A.P., Khromova, O.A.

TITLE: Comparison of methods for the phase separation of nickel chromium alloys

SOURCE: Spektral'nyye i khimicheskiye metody analiza materialov (Spectral and chemical methods of materials analysis); sbornik metodik. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964, 78-83

TOPIC TAGS: nickel alloy, chromium alloy, phase separation, Alpha phase, carbide phase, electrolysis

ABSTRACT: The most widely used methods of electrolytic phase separation for heat-stable Ni-Cr alloys were investigated and compared. The baths proposed by different organizations for isolating the α -phase and carbide phase are as follows: 1. 10 g $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 10 g citric acid, 1200 ml H_2O ; 2. 5 g $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 15 ml HNO_3 , 38 g citric acid, 1000 ml H_2O ; 3. 3% $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 3.5% NaCl , 6% H_2SO_4 ; 4. 20 g CuSO_4 , 10 g sodium citrate, 5 ml H_2SO_4 , 1000 ml H_2O ; 5. anolyte: 10 g CuSO_4 , 1 g citric acid, 250 ml $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, 1000 ml H_2O ; catholyte: 10 g CuSO_4 , 10 g citric acid, 10 ml $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048084

1000 ml H_2O ; 8, 100 ml H_3PO_4 , 1000 ml H_2O . The current density in all cases was 0.05-0.07 amps/cm², for 60 minutes at room temperature. The chemical analysis of the α -phase and anode residues is described in detail. Two heat-stable Ni-Cr alloys were used: EI437B (0.037% C, 10.67% Cr, 2.75% Ti, 0.70% Al) and EI817 (0.056% C, 15.17% Cr, 3.67% Mo, 3.00% Ti, 5.30% W, 0.21% V, 1.70% Al) under different conditions of tempering. As shown by tabulated data, the electrolytes used are suitable for the separation of the α -phase. The electrolyte with a smaller amount of ethyl alcohol gives a slightly decreased amount of α -phase. Variation in the pH from 0.5 to 2.8 does not affect the total amount of α -phase. The phase separation proceeds most favorably in electrolytes containing 30 g of citric acid during electrolysis. X-ray data show that for EI437B, a carbide of the type $Ni(C, N)$ and $Me_{23}C_6$ and for EI817 a carbide of the type TiC , $Me_{23}C_6$ and $Ni_{10}W_3Mo_3Cr_{10}$ are obtained. The best results were obtained with the VIAM bath (50 ml HCl, 100 ml glycerol, 1000 ml CH_3OH , current density 0.05 amps/cm² 1 hr.) Orig. art. has 4 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 14969-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048004

SUBMITTED: 12Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IC

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

49-52-65 INT(87)/INT(87)/INT(87)/INT(87)/INT(87)/INT(87)/INT(87) 240
 ACCESSION NR: AT001143 HW/ND/HV/GB UR/0000/65/000/000/0080/0091 240

AUTHOR: Kozlova, M. N.; Lashko, N. F.; Borokina, E. F.

TITLE: Effect of grain size on the phase composition and properties of heat-resistant alloys

SOURCE: Fazovyy sostav, struktura i svoystva legirovannykh staley i splavov (Phase composition, structure, and properties of alloy steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniya, 1965, 80-91

TOPIC TAGS: alloy phase composition, alloy structure, refractory alloy, alloy mechanical property, grain size, carbide formation, steel aging, nickel alloy, alloy aging, austenitic steel 16 27

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the effect of developed grain boundaries and blocks on the precipitation of the structural components (carbides) in the course of aging of austenitic steel EI481 and nickel alloys EI437 and Zh86-KP. Anodic deposits were isolated from the initial samples and from coarse-grained samples after quenching and heat treatment, and were chemically analyzed. The quantity of carbides $M_{23}C_6$ formed in the course of aging in EI437 and of carbides of the type Ni_3TiC in the complex nickel alloy Zh86-KP was found to be dependent on the

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1. 45452-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5011343

average grain size; this is due to the preferential precipitation of these carbides along the grain boundaries, particularly during the first stage of aging. A larger quantity of $Me_{23}C_6$ is formed during aging in the fine-grained steel E1481 and in the nickel alloys than in coarse-grained alloys. The hardening of steels and alloys at temperatures below the recrystallization temperature is related to the quantity, form, and distribution of these carbides. After aging, fine-grained nickel alloys containing carbon and carbon-forming elements (Cr, W, Mo) have a reduced impact strength owing to the formation of a more extensive hard framework of $Me_{23}C_6$ carbides and binary carbides precipitating preferentially along the grain boundaries. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MK, SS

NO REP SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 15135-65 DTI(n)/EPT(c)/EWA(c)/T/EAP(z)/EAP(z)/EAP(b)/EWA(c) Pad 1JP(c)

MJW/MD/PM/JO/VE/OS

ACCESSION NR: AT5011350

DA/0000/65/000/000/0176/0163

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, A.G.; Blok, N.F.; Kozlova, M.N.; Lashko, N.F.

TITLE: Some aspects of the phase analysis of nitrided steel, 6

SOURCE: Fazovyy sostav, struktura i svoystva legirovannykh staley i sployov (Phase composition, structure, and properties of alloy steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 170-183.

TOPIC TAGS: steel phase analysis, nitrided steel, stainless steel, iron nitride, chromium nitride, steel corrosion resistance, chromium carbide 27

ABSTRACT: The authors developed a method of phase analysis for the nitrided layers of stainless steels which consists of the anodic dissolution of layers of the sample, x-ray and chemical analysis of the isolated phases, and chemical analysis of the various portions of the electrolyte whose composition is analogous to that of the solid solution. Steels 2Kh13, E169, E1846, and 2Kh18N9V were nitrided and analyzed. A nonaqueous electrolyte, 50 ml HCl (2.19) + 1150 ml methanol, was used for the isolation of the iron nitride (Fe_2N , Fe_3N) and chromium nitride phases (Cr_2N , CrN) from such austenitic and martensitic steels. The hard, wear-resistant, corrosion-resistant, nitrided layer on

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L 15135-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011350

steel EI948 consists of the two phases $(Fe, Cr)_2N$ and CrN , and also a solid solution rich in nitrogen and depleted of chromium. At a depth of 0.17 to 0.22 mm, the corroding layer consists of the nitride phase CrN and carbide phase $Cr_{23}C_6$ and a solid solution depleted of chromium and nitrogen. The corrosion-resistant core is a solid solution containing about 15% Cr and 3% $Cr_{23}C_6$. The phases $(Fe, Cr)_2N$ and CrN were found to have a variable composition; in the former, half of the iron atoms can be replaced by chromium atoms, and nickel and tungsten enter into its composition, but in smaller amounts. The CrN phase contains up to 1.5% W and small amounts of nickel and iron. "N. M. Rudneva and K. V. Smirnova participated in the experimental part of the work." Orig. art. has 2 figures and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 45136-65 ENT(h)/EIA(d)/T/ENT(h)/ENT(h)/ENT(h)/FNA(c) IUP(c) HW/JD/
 10/68

ACCESSION NR: AT5011351

UK/0000/65/000/000/0184/0190

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A.G.; Kozlova, M.N.; Lashko, N.F.

TITLE: Phase analysis of the carburized layer of Kh17N2 steel

SOURCE: Fazovy sostav, struktura i svoystva legirovannykh staley i splavov (Phase composition, structure, and properties of alloy steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 184-190

TOPIC TAGS: steel phase analysis; steel carburizing; chromium nickel steel; steel surface layer; carbide structure; cementite; chromium carbide; steel corrosion; Kh17N2 steel

ABSTRACT: The phase composition of the carburized layer on chromium-nickel steel Kh17N2 was determined. The carburized samples were hardened at 1000C, subjected to sub-zero treatment at -70C, and tempered at 160C for 2 hrs. Anodic dissolution was carried out in an electrolyte consisting of 50 ml HCl and 1000 ml methanol at a current density of 0.06 A/cm² and temperatures of -5C and -7C. X-ray structural analysis of the anodic deposits revealed the presence of the trigonal carbide Cr₇C₃ as the main phase. The cementite (Fe, Cr)₃C containing only about 6% Cr was found in the surface layer to

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ACCESSION NR: AT6011381

depth of 0.05-0.10 mm together with the chromium carbide. The carbide Cr_2C_3 was identified in layers more than 0.6 mm deep, due to the decreasing carbon content. In surface layers up to 0.3 mm thick, most of the chromium is bound up in the carbides, and some enters into the composition of the solid solution. In deeper layers, as the chromium carbide content declines, the chromium content in the solid solution correspondingly increases. The solid solution at 0.05-0.10 mm has a low corrosion resistance because of the presence of the low-Cr cementite and low-Cr solid solution. "N. M. Rudneva and K. V. Smirnova participated in the experimental part of the work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17 Dec 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 15127-55. EAT(w)/EWA(c)/EPR/T/EMP(L)/EMP(L)/EMP(L)/EWA(c) Pa-L/Pad LIP(c)
 NJW/JE/HW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5011352

UR/0000/65/000/000/0191/0201

AUTHOR: Blok, N.I.; Kozlova, M.N.; Lashko, N.F.

TITLE: Principal and secondary processes in solid diffusion chromizing

SOURCE: Fazovy sostav, struktura i svoystva legirovannykh staley i splavov (Phase composition, structure, and properties of alloy steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniya, 1965, 191-201

TOPIC TAGS: chromizing, solid diffusion, nickel alloy, heat-resistant alloy, aluminum-containing alloy, alloy phase composition, layer phase analysis, nitride formation, alloy strength

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the processes involved in chromizing by using two heat-resistant nickel alloys, EI457B and Zh86-K, the latter had a higher aluminum content and also contained molybdenum and tungsten. The chromizing was carried out for 10 hrs. at 1080C in the following powder mixtures: (1) 50% ferrochrome (50% Fe), 1% NH_4Cl , 43% Al_2O_3 ; (2) 30% chromium, 68% Cr_2O_3 , 2% NH_4Cl ; (3) 30% chromium, 65% Cr_2O_3 , 2% CrCl_3 . Layer phase analysis was employed in the determination of the chemical and phase composition (which changed with the depth) of the surface layer. The data show that the composition of the surface layer depends considerably on the

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ACCESSION NR: AT011362

mixture used for chromizing. No chromizing occurred with the first mixture. The other two caused an enrichment of the surface layers with chromium and nitrogen (supplied by NH_4Cl or air). Nitrogen enters into the solid solution and forms nitride phases: (nitrides of chromium and titanium in $El437E$, and of chromium, titanium, and aluminum in $ZhS6-K$). Because the hardening phase $Ni_3(Al, Ti)$ breaks down partly or completely as a result of the combination of titanium and aluminum into nitrides, the high-temperature strength of the alloy declines. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, 56

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

1 15428-65 EWT(s)/EWA(s)/ETR(s)/ERR(s)/ETP(s)/ETP(L)/EWA(s) Pa-I/Pad LIT(c)
 MJV/IB/MA/03

ACCESSION NR: ATT011869

UR/000./65/000/000/0202/0210-1/2

AUTHOR: Korlova, M. N., Lashko, N. E., Rumosya, N. M.

TITLE: Phase composition of surface layers of heat-resistant alloys after heating in various media

SOURCE: Fazovyiy sostav, struktura i svoystva legirovannykh staley i splavov (Phase composition, structure, and properties of alloy steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniya, 1965, 202-210

TOPIC TAGS: heat-resistant alloy, alloy phase composition, alloy surface layer, alloy heat treatment, nickel alloy, annealing medium, alloy oxidation, chromium containing alloy, nitride formation, carbide formation, aluminum containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The phase and chemical composition of the nickel alloy EI437B was studied after annealing in nitrogen, ammonia, and air for the purpose of relieving work hardening. The phases were separated in an electrolyte consisting of 5 ml H₂SO₄ (1.94), 10 g citric acid, and 1000 ml water, and in some cases, of 30 ml HCl and 1000 ml methanol. In all three gaseous media, annealing was found to cause oxidation of the surface layers because the final annealing operation was carried out in air furnaces. Oxides of the type Me₂O₃, primarily Cr₂O₃, were formed on the surface of the alloy, the thickness of the

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145128-65

ACCESSION NR: AT6011353

oxidized layer being 0.02 to 0.03 mm. In aqueous electrolysis, the solid solution dissolved anodically, and deposits of the hardening phase based on Ni, Al, Ti, and of the nitride, carbide, and boride phases were isolated. The authors also studied the phase composition of the surface layer of alloy ZhS6-K after its annealing in ammonium chloride vapors. Up to a depth of 10 μ , the α' phase breaks down completely. Al₂O₃-base oxides are formed, and nitrogen enters into the composition of the solid solution to form nitride phases (particularly, TiN). Experiments conducted with alloys ZhS6-K and EL617 (in cooperation with A. F. Vlasov) showed that the surface layers become enriched with nitrogen as a result of heat treatment. "N. A. Shumilina, V. K. Manokhina, and E. Y. Smirnova participated in the experimental part of the work." Orig. art. has 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Dec64

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

2

Card 2/2

0715 7413

L 33326-66 ENT(m)/EWP(j) IIP(c) BM

ACC NR: AP6021772 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0032/0032

INVENTOR: Shatalov, V. P.; Velikanova, L. A.; Volovodov, A. I.; Kovrizhko, L. F.;
Kudryavtsev, L. D.; Sotnikov, I. F.; Kozlova, M. N. 33

ORG: none

TITLE: Catalyst for the hydrogenation of ethylbenzene to styrene. Class 12,
 No. 182697 [announced by Voronezh Synthetic Rubber Plant im. S. M. Kirov
 (Voronezhskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obrastay, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 32

TOPIC TAGS: dehydrogenation, ethylbenzene, styrene, improved catalyst

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an improved catalyst for the
 dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene to styrene. To increase the activity and mechanical
 strength of iron, chromium, potassium and calcium oxide-based catalyst, the method
 provides for the addition of 5—10% magnesium oxide to the composition. [80]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 17May65/ ATD PRESS: 5026

Card 1/1 ULR UDC: 66.094.187.3

KOZLOVA, Mariya Pavlovna; KUTANIN, A.F., retsenzent; POGORELOV,
G.I., retsenzent; TRUTNEV, M.M., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA,
V.Ye., red.

[Safety measures and labor protection in enterprises of
the woolen industries] Tekhnika bezopasnosti i okhrana
truda na predpriatiakh sherstianoi promyshlennosti. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo "Legkaia industriia," 1964. 125 p.

(MIRA 17:7)

KOZLOVA, M.S.

Analytical study of heat and mass transfer in an infinite plate
and sphere. Trudy MTIPP 15:74-81 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(Drying) (Heat--Transmission) (Mass transfer)

SOV/109-4-8-7/35

AUTHORS: Rozanova, N.B. and Kozlova, M.V.

TITLE: Movements of Macroparticles Produced by Electrical Discharges in Vacuum

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 8, pp 1267 - 1273 + 2 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electrical breakdown of a vacuum gap is often accompanied by the appearance of bright traces issuing from the electrodes. The aim of this work was to determine the nature of these traces and the probability of their appearance under various conditions. The experiments were carried out by means of a special tube which is shown in Figure 1. One of the electrodes was in the form of a disc, while the other had the shape of a hemisphere. The disc had a diameter of 28 mm while the hemispheres had radii of curvature ranging from 0.05 to 6 mm. The lengths of the gaps d were from 0.3 to 1 mm. The electrodes were made from tungsten, graphite and nickel. The metal electrodes were usually thoroughly polished. Before the experiments, the tube was thoroughly

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SOV/109-4-8-7/35
Movements of Macroparticles Produced by Electrical Discharges
in Vacuum

de-gassed by heating in vacuum, the electrodes being heated to the temperature of 900 °C for a duration of about 8 hours. The vapours of grease were trapped by liquid nitrogen. The gas pressure in the tube during the experiments was less than 4×10^{-5} mm Hg. The voltage applied to the gap was in the form of pulses having a duration of 1 ms and a rise time of about 10 μ s; the pulses were used to synchronise the time base of an oscillograph (Figure 2). The breakdown voltages were determined by the oscillograph. The discharge gap was photographed at the instant of the breakdown; the photographs so obtained were then analysed. A number of photographs are shown in Figures 3-6. From the analysis of the photographs, it was found that the traces could be grouped as follows:

- 1) the traces which do not reach the surface of either electrode (Figures 3);
- 2) the traces which do not reach the opposite electrode but return to the electrode from which they issued (Figures 4);

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Movements of Macroparticles Produced by Electrical Discharges in Vacuum

SOV/109-4-8-7/35

- 3) the traces which reach the opposite electrode (Figures 5);
- 4) the traces which are reflected from either electrode (Figure 6).

Altogether, 800 traces were considered. In a tube with graphite electrodes, it was found that the main direction of the issuing traces makes an angle of about $30-40^\circ$ with its plane. The analysis also showed that:

- a) the probability of the appearance of traces depends on the material of the electrodes (in graphite it is higher than in tungsten);
- b) the majority of traces issue from the negative electrodes;
- c) when the field in the vicinity of the negative electrode is non-uniform, the probability of the appearance of traces increases;
- d) rough surfaces appear to enhance the process of trace emission.

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The traces are formed by the incandescent particles of the

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Movements of Macroparticles Produced by Electrical Discharges in Vacuum

material which is torn off the electrodes. It was found that in graphite, these particles can have dimensions of 10^{-2} cm and their mass may be as large as 10^{-4} g. The most probable velocity of the particles is of the order of 10^3 cm/sec, their normal accelerations being of the order of 10^2 to 10^4 g. The particles have a positive charge of the order of 10 CGSE; this charge is collected by the particles during their transit when they lose the electrons. The author expresses his gratitude to Professor V.L. Granovskiy for collaboration in this investigation and for the discussion of the results. There are 10 figures, 1 table and 5 references, of which 4 are English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1958

Card 4/4

KOZLOVA, M.V.; ANDREYEV, V.V.

Disinfection of purified waste waters by ultraviolet rays. Vod.
i san. tekhn. no.11:1-4 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Water--Purification)

(Ultraviolet rays--Industrial applications)

KOZLOVA, M.V.

Some data on the radioactivity of vegetables. Vop.pit. 19 no.4:
83-85 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz radiologicheskoy laboratorii (i.o. zav. T.N. Dekeyper)
Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, Moskva.
(RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT) (VEGETABLES)

L 8949-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM
 ACC NR: AP5026485
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0012/0012
 44,55
 44,55
 44,55
 39
 15,44,55
 AUTHORS: Fokin, Ye. P.; Kalontarov, I. Ya.; Koslova, M. V.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Method for obtaining insoluble polyvinylalcoholic fibers and their products.
 Class 8, No. 17503315
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 12
 TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl fiber, polyvinyl, polymer, plastic, colored polymer
 ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining insoluble poly-
 vinyl alcoholic fibers and their products manufactured by acetylation with an
 acetylating agent. To increase the variety of acetylating agents and, simulta-
 neously, to color the products, dispersed anthraquinone dyes containing an aldehyde
 group, for instance, N-(anthraquinonyl)-S-aminovaleric aldehyde, are used as
 acetylating agents.
 SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 24Jan64
 Card 1/1 pw
 UDC: 677.494.744 : 72
 677.842.314
 2

KALONTAROV, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOMLOVA, M.V., inzh.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of active dyes for the dyeing of cotton fabrics with cut pile.
Tekst. prom. 24 no.3:62-64 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.

KOZLOVA, M.Z.

Substantiation of the diagnosis of influenza according to the records of district therapists; based on polyclinic materials of the Leningrad Municipal Public Health Department. Zdrav.Ros. Feder. 6 no.12:11-12 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz Nauchno-metodicheskogo byuro sanitarnoy statistiki Lengorzdravotdela (dir. - kand.med.nauk Ye.I.LoZhkina). (LENINGRAD--INFLUENZA)

KHAVKIN, L.M., inzh.; CHERVINSKAYA, R.L., inzh.; KOZ'MINA, T.G., inzh.;
KOZLOVA, N.A., inzh.

Resistance of sand-lime concrete in aggressive solutions.

Stroi. mat. 10 no.11:24-25 N '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

KOZLOVA, N.A.

Anatomical and ecological characteristics of undershrubs of eastern Crimea.
Bot.zhur. 38 no.4:497-512 J1-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Leningradskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(Crimea--Shrubs) (Shrubs--Crimea)

KOZLOVA, N.A.

Some morphological characteristics of the development of
generative organs and seeds in the "Latvian low" cherry variety
(species *Prunus cerasus* L.). Bot.zhur. 45 no.1:84-89
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk,
SSSR, Leningrad.

(Latvia--Cherry) (Plants, Effect of aridity on)
(Fertilization of plants)

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; KOZLOVA, N.A.; BATSKA, P.; SHILOVA, M.A.; VASIL'YEVA,
M.Ye.

Effect of maleic hydrazide on photosynthesis and carbohydrate
metabolism in plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:120-131
'62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Photosynthesis) (Growth promoting substances) (Pyridazinedione)

KOZLOVA, N.A.

Effect of biologically active substances on the morphogenesis of
some plants. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser. 7 no.5:225-237 '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Pyridazinedione---Physiological effect)

(Carbamic acid---Physiological effect)

KOZLOV, V. V.; VOL'FSON, T. I.; IOUKO, M. O.; KOZLOVA, N. A.;
TUBYANSKAYA, G. S.

Naphthalene series. Part 26: Conversions of monosulfonic acids
of naphthalene to dinaphthyl sulfones. Zhur. ob. khim. 32
no.12:4074-4076 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Naphthalenesulfonic acid) (Sulfone)

KOZLOV, V. V.; VOL'FSON, T. I.; IODKO, M. O.; KOZLOVA, N. A.;
TUBYANSKAYA, G. S.

Naphthalene series. Part 27: Conversions of naphthalenesul-
fonyl chlorides to dinaphthyl sulfones. Zhur. ob. khim. 32
no.12:4077-4079 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Naphthalenesulfonyl chloride) ..(Sulfone)

KOZLOV, V.V.; IODKO, M.O.; RUDNIK, A.L.; KOZLOVA, N.A.

Naphthalene series. Part 29: Formation of aromatic disulfones.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:664-667 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Naphthalenesulfonic acid) (Sulfones)

ACC NR: AP6035953

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/016/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Kozlova, N. A.; Lebedev, D. V.

ORG: T.S.NIICHERMET

TITLE: The mechanical properties of Kh21G7AN5 steel at the temperature of liquid hydrogen

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 10, 1966, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: *chromium steel, alloy heat treatment,*
~~chromium-nickel~~ manganese steel, nitrogen, *chromium* steel, *nickel* steel,
mechanical property, low temperature property steel structure/Kh21G7AN5 steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of structure and heat treatment (annealing at 1050—1300C followed by water quenching) on the mechanical properties of five heats of Kh21G7AN5 steel containing 0.02—0.10% C, 19.5—22.2% Cr, 4.7—5.7% Ni, 7.0—7.8% Mn and 0.22—0.25% N₂ at -253C has been investigated. It was found that all the specimens, except for those with a fully austenitic structure, fail in a brittle manner at -253C regardless of the annealing temperature. Unstable elastic-plastic deformation up to the fracture was observed in all specimens at -253C. The strengthening modulus increased with increasing content of δ -ferrite. Strength characteristics increased but ductility somewhat decreased with increasing ferrite content. For this reason, the δ -ferrite content must not exceed 15%; this can be achieved by annealing at temperatures not exceeding 1100C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1

UDC: 620.17:669.15'24-194:536.48

L 41078-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AT6026550 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/2776/66/000/046/0058/0066

AUTHOR: Gulyayev, A. P.; Kozlova, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Stability of austenite and the properties of stainless steels
at low temperatures

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 46, 1966. Spetsial'nyye
stali i splavy (Special steels and alloys), 58-66

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, austenitic steel, chromium ~~containing~~
steel, nickel ~~containing~~ steel, ~~MARTENSITIC~~ transformation, austenite
stability, ~~steel mechanical property~~, ~~steel subzero property~~, low
temperature effect, toughness, tensile strength

ABSTRACT: The effect of subzero temperatures on the mechanical prop-
erties and phase transformation of austenitic stainless steels, con-
taining 0.03% C, 18% Cr and 6—20% Ni has been investigated. Steel
specimens were annealed at 1250C (to eliminate completely the effect
of strain hardening) and water quenched. On the basis of the investi-
gation, the tested steels were divided in 4 groups, according to nickel
content or austenite stability: steels with 6% Ni, 8—10% Ni,
12—14% Ni and 20% Ni. Steel with 6% Ni is not fully austenitic at

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